The Asheville News AND WESTERN FARMER.

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THE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF ERRORS.

When a man does wrong, let him admit the fact. He need not publish it in the newpapers; he has no occasion to tell his neighbors about it, or mention it to his wife, unless he is blessed with one of good sound sense and a sympathetic nature, but, under any circumstances, it is wise to admit the error in his own mind, and not to begin to make any excuses, for, if so, a repetition of the evil will surely follow. Of course this is in allusion to agricultural matters, for it would be perfectly impossible to allow the mind to dwell on all the follies and injustice which the best of human nature is prone to.

'My corn does not look so well as several pieces in the neighborhood'—don't add mentally or otherwise to this, "but my land is not so good; I could not get to work at planting soon enough, and my manure was not very good." No! accuse yourself manfully thus—"It is useless to deny the fact, my manure was poor, because my stock lived bad; my land was not plowed early enough, and has had crop after crop taken off without any return excepting the slight application this spring." A determination to change in this matter will produce a healthful state of mind, in other cases of mismanagement; the next year, not only will the corn land be ready as soon as the weather is warm enough to plant, but the manure will be better in consequence of better feeling of the animals, and also because, instead of lying in the yard till hauled to be put on the land at seed time, it was taken out in the winter and turned over once or twice in a heap before being deposited finally on the ground. Then there will follow thorough cultivation between the rows and the working of the other parts of the farm will be done in such a workmanlike manner, as the self-accusation system has proved necessary for success in other crops besides corn.

Let every farmer keep a diary, recording every day's work, and commenting on every omission he finds he has made; stating therein any doubt in his mind as to whether a different course might not have been preferable, and even making memoranda of the opinion of neighbors, of his sons, or of any intelligent workman; and, no matter how smart a man he may be, an after perusal will be profitable, and withal, it will be really interesting to know in future years what were his views at former periods of his life, for many deceive themselves in various respects when there is naught in black and white to prove the exact state of the case in point. "Great men never admit they have erred," has been stated somewhere, but many a great man would be found to be far inferior to those who stand below him in the scale of society if circumstances over which no genius of his had control had not favored him. —*E. R. In Country Gentleman.*

PLOUGHING UP RAW SOIL.—We sometimes hear farmers remark that, ploughing deep, they get less grain; that, bringing up the new mellow soil, their crops suffer. It would be very strange if this was not the case; for this soil, even if ever so mellow, is raw, just like manure when it is "green" or "long." It is not yet converted or changed into plant-food. It needs just what the long manure needs—to be changed by the heat and the air—that is, decomposed or rotted.

When the top-soil is less fertile than it used to be when the land was first tilled, you may rest assured that this under soil is always better than the upper soil, because the upper has deteriorated, while the under has not, but rather improved.

It is, therefore, inadvisable, nay, suicidal in some soils, to turn up deeply the underground in the spring or in the fall at sowing time. The cold, cheerless ground will not help the grain, and were it not for the other soil mixed with it, an almost total failure would be the result.

But turn it up in the fall, and let the frost and the elements take hold of it, and you have another soil; it is turned into manure, a good part of it. A little lime mixed with it, scattered and harrowed in, or manure, or both, would facilitate the process. In the spring sow, either with or without another ploughing, and you will find no more occasion to complain. We have great fertility to draw upon from below, but it requires managing.—*Evening Post.*

WOLF TEETH IN HORSES.—One frequently sees wolves' teeth in front of each row of molars and by many ignorant persons their presence is supposed to be injurious; but from their small size their position in front of the large molar, unless they deviate from the usual line of growth, they do no harm.

IMPROVEMENT OF WORN-OUT LANDS WITH GRASS AND CLOVER.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* writes to that paper as follows:

I will tell my experience on a poor farm in Rhode Island of 150 acres, and too poor to keep a yoke of oxen, one cow and one horse in good condition.—This farm was worth at that time about $4,000 or $5,000. But a new man came along who thought he could raise grass where none grew before. He tried, with success every time; so that in a few years he kept about fifty head of cattle, mostly cows, on the place, and sold annually as many tons of hay.

The *modus operandi* was this:

1. Plow the land.
2. Harrow.
3. Spread 200 bushels of ashes per acre.
4. Harrow.
5. Sow millet and clover.
6. Harrow.
7. Roll.
8. Cut half a ton of millet to the acre in six weeks from sowing time; enough to pay expenses the first year.

He then had a stand of clover, which was cut twice in the two years. The next year he plowed under the clover, harrowed, applied fifty bushels of ashes to the acre, harrowed it in, again sowed millet and clover, harrowed and gave it a good rolling. In six weeks he had a good growth of millet, say two tons per acre, and another good stand of clover. The next year he cut two crops of clover again. The next year he turned under the clover, applied his barn-yard compost of muck and cow manure which he had been four years preparing, and raised eighty bushels shelled corn per acre, on land that, before he commenced, was called barren, and land that the neighbors said, when he was applying the ashes, was not worth, ashes and all, after it was mixed, what the ashes cost.

Now, there are a great many inquiries about how to raise clover. This man never failed; he never thought of it, and never dreamed of it, and never knew any failure. He had a system in his head which he carried out like "clock work," and his farm was beautiful to look at. He said the land was not fit for manure, so he took four years to get it ready.

He thought ashes would produce millet and clover, and the millet would protect the young clover from the scorching sun until it would need no protection.

The harrowing and rolling were indispensable. He commenced in May and sowed millet and clover every day as fast as the land was ready, for two or three months.

WILL POTATOES MIX IN THE HILL?

In 1859, June 5th or 6th, we had a scorching frost, that killed down many of our potatoes. During that spring, while planting the different varieties, the very small ones were picked out and thrown promiscuously into a pile. After the frost I gathered these up and planted them; they were of some ten or twelve varieties, all mixed up, often two varieties in the same hill. They all turned out well. All pure and true to their kind. I selected of several varieties for seed; they all produced potatoes pure and true to their kinds.

About three yeas later, I exchanged seed with rather a careless man, and got Neshannocks and Pinkeyes all mixed up. They were cut quite small and planted promiscuously, three pieces in each hill; so they were mixed, even in the hills, yet they came out pure Neshannocks and pure Pinkeyes. This I proved by selecting in the fall, and afterward planting the Neshannocks, and raised crop after crop from this same seed of pure Neshannocks.

It could not be otherwise unless nature's laws are all changed in regard to vegetable economy. These laws are as well defined and as unalterable as the laws of animal economy.

The potato is not a fruit, but a tuberous root, a knob, an underground branch, a protuberance full of starch and nutritious matter, to be sure, but no seeds. It contains eyes or buds, capable of producing a new plant, or rather a continuation of the old one, from which the eye or bud was taken; the same exactly as a bud taken from the limb of an apple tree, and put into a new stalk, will make a new tree bearing just the same kind of fruit or apples as the parent tree from which the bud was taken. It could make no difference if fifty buds, all of different varieties of apples, were put in the same tree, each one would continue to bear the same kind of apples as the original tree from whence it came. —*Ohio Farmer's Chronicle.*

When a dog insists upon lying on the mat, would you consider him dog-matically inclined?

BOTS IN HORSES AGAIN.

I see in the last number of the *Homestead*, an article copied from the correspondence of the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, taking the ground that the bots in horses are very injurious to the horse, causing death. But the writer is entirely mistaken in his conclusions on the subject.

From many investigations into the subject, and from the testimony of Youatt, Spooner, Stewart, Dadd, and others, I am perfectly satisfied that the bots never turn upon the stomach until it is so diseased that death is certain.

The stomach of the horse is the chosen home of the bots, and why should they try to make a way out of it, until the oppointed time? He does not feed upon the stomach, but upon the chyme, and only turns upon the stomach to escape death. Nine out of ten of the horses whose stomachs we have examined, have contained bots. Some of those horses have been killed by accident, while in perfect health. We have found the bots eating through the stomachs of those horses, within three or four hours after death, although they were perfectly well till the moment of death. The evidence to me is conclusive, that they in no way injured the stomach until death.

A valuable essay, by Geo. H. Dadd, V. S., on this subject, has recently appeared in the *American Farmer*, and as both he and Dr. Stewart are authority in this country, their evidence is entitled to great weight.

I wish it might put an end to the present system of "doctoring (killing?) horses for the bots." There are hundreds of valuable horses killed by the awful drugging they get to kill the bots, which can't be killed by anything you can put in his stomach.

Mayhew records an instance, in which a portion of the stomach, covered with bots, was corked up in spirits of wine for two years, without killing them. Bracy Clark, an English veterinarian, to whom Mayhew says "the public owe all their knowledge of the bot fly," claims that "the bot is harmless if not beneficial." —*C. W. D., Philadelphia, in the Homestead.*

MANURE THE TEST OF GOOD FARMING.

We farm for profit as a rule, however many exceptions there may be. This profit, which we all seek, comes from the sale of the products of the land, or from that of animals fed upon them. This divides farming operations into two classes, and determines the nature of them, and the system pursued upon different fields of the same farm. By far the greater number of farmers pursue a mixed system, deriving their income in part from crops sold, and in part from animal products. With such, animal manure is a necessity, and the success of a farmer may be predicated upon the amount he makes and uses. A temporary exception to this rule is seen on some of the virgin lands of the West, and wherever apparently inexhaustible fertility of soil renders manure superfluous. Where a system of green manuring for wheat and Indian corn, with the additiou of lime and plaster, and perhaps bone dust occasionally, is sufficient, with good tillage, to maintain fertility, farmers have an economical substitute for animal manure. This system may often be profitably applied to 'out fields,' and occasionly to entire farms. Manure—barnyard manure, or more properly, barn-manure, for the yard is a poor place, at best, to make it—regarding both quantity and quality, must be considered the measure of good farming, and the test of success.—*Amer. Agriculturist.*

STOMACH STAGGERS IN HORSES.—Staggers are caused by a sudden change from green to dry food,—new oats, or the use of wheat may produce this disorder; or keeping horses for a long time without food, so that when food is given to them, they have such ravenous appetites, that they eat too much and too quickly, and the stomach becomes inordinately distended. A horse gorging himself with Indian corn, or middlings, may occasion this disease. The horse has a peculiar, unsteady. straggling way of using his hind legs; he seems to have lost, to some extent, his power over them and is very awkward in turning; the mucous membrane of the eye is of a yellowish color, the pulse is full and frequent, and the bowels are constipated. The following should be given dissolved in a quart of cold water: Powdered aloes, one ounce; liquor ammonia, one drachm. The horse should receive plenty of water, into which a little salt should be thrown. Injections of hot water should be repeated every hour, until the horse is relieved.

A bad sign—To sign another man's name to a note.

PRINTS ON APPLES AND PEARS.

A friend, who has lately been on a visit to the "Hub of the Universe," writes us thus; "I have just seen a very pretty and fanciful idea developed on pears and apples in the orchard of a friend at West Roxbury, Massachusetts. As you ramble among the trees you are ever and anon saluted by an inscription upon the fruit, done as it were by the hands of nature herself. On some you find the names of Seymour and Blair, for our friend is a staunch democrat of the conservative or State rights school.—Here you meet with the familiar name of Mary or Alice, or a date (1868,—in brief, everything that may suggest itself to your taste or fancy, and all done in the skin of the fruit, without abrasion or any foreign impression. The discovery was made by the Hon. Arthur W. Austin, of West Roxbury in 1851–52. He observed during the former year that apples did not redden in that part of the fruit where a leaf happened to lie upon it. In 1851, he cut out letters from newspapers, and when the apples were yet green, he pasted them upon them with paste such as the apothecaries use, made of Gum Tragacanth. The apples would redden in all parts not covered by the pasted letters. When the fruit had reddened to perfection the letters were removed, and they would appear permanently outlined in green. So, again, when he pasted on the apple a paper in which the letters were cut out, the parts covered by the paper would be green and the letters would appear, distinctly turned in red, the green ground surrounding them. The experiment is a very pretty one, and produces a happy effect. Let our fruit growers try it.—How much sweeter must be the relish of an apple or pear if the name of a favorite should thus appear on it, as if written by the hand of nature. What a superior price such fruit so inscribed would command in market, and what a pretty present it would be to anybody at a feast.— *Charleston Courier.*

FALL PRUNING GRAPES.

Most grape growers delay pruning their vines till spring. This we think a bad practice. If they wish to make cuttings of the surplus canes, they are not near so good as if taken off in the fall and carefully burned, or put away till spring. The wood is frequently so much injured by the water, as not to grow in the spring.

But the wood left for producing fruit is better for being pruned in the fall. It is much more easily protected, as it can readily be laid down and covered slightly with earth, and if we have a severe winter it is safe. Indeed we think it would pay to protect vines in this way in our mildest winters.

It is not for the protection of the vine alone, however, that we recommend fall pruning. It is to strengthen the buds and canes which are left. Many think that it will have no such effect. But if they will prune two vines in the same manner—one in the fall as soon as the leaves are destroyed by frost, the other the following spring—they will find that fall pruned vines will be much more vigorous and productive the ensuing summer. The vine is not dead in winter. Its roots continue to absorb food, though, of course, in much less quantity than in summer. The nutriment thus absorbed is distributed throughout the vine. All the buds are more or less benefitted, but as the buds remotest from the roots always receive the principal flow of sap, they are most benefitted. Now by pruning in the fall, all this is saved in the buds and cane we have left for bearing. It is upon this principle that we always prune in fall or winter for wood. By summer pruning we check wood growth, as all know.

The buds that are left will become strengthened by the sap they have received during the winter. They will push early and vigorously in the spring; and if well cared for, will delight the eyes of the beholders with large clusters of luscious fruit that they produce.— *Rural World.*

THE USE OF THE BODIES OF DEAD ANIMALS AS MANURE.—M. Boucherie has invented in France a process whereby the bodies of dead animals of all kinds can be rendered into a most valuable manure. The bodies are cut up, and together with the intestines and their contents, are treated with diluted hydrocloric (muriatic) acid. After a time the whole mass, including bones, is completely dissolved, and changed into a semi-plastic pulpy mass, without smell, and capable of being kept any length of time without deterioration. The worthless carcasses of dead dogs and cats and of animals which have died from disease, are thus changed into a valuable and marketable commodity.

FORKING BARNYARD MANURE OVER.—This is essential to rotting well.—When corn stalks, straw and ordure of animals are all trod down firmly during the winter and spring, the air is effectually excluded, and the material will not rot until it has been forked over, were it to remain there for a year or more. If it is loosened up so that the air can circulate among it, the entire mass will decay in a few weeks so that it will be easy to pitch and spread it. Now the most expeditious manner of pitching manure up clean from the bottom is to do the greatest portion of it with a strong horse fork. Set up three long poles as for pitching hay on a round stack, and make a hole down to the bottom of the manure first; then thrust the tines of the horse fork under the manure and turn it up in large rolls, and tear it to pieces with hand forks. Horse forks are of great service where the manure is very long. After it has rotted, a man or two men, can pitch much faster by hand. If barn-yard manure remains in the yard all summer, it should always be forked over, to facilitate the decay of corn stalks and coarse straw. But it should be protected from rain. Some farmers pitch long manure on the wagon with horse forks. But I never could perceive that the practice would pay, because a horse fork will not hold as much as a horse is capable of elevating. It is easy for any one to try the experiment which will soon satisfy all anticipations or doubts on this subject.—*North British Agriculturist.*

FARM MADE MANURE.—A correspondent from Richmond, Va., states that he has tried repeatedly to keep up the fertility of his farm by the application of artificial manures, with such poor results as to determine him to keep clear of the artificial ring. For the future his reliance is to be on the fertilizers made on the farm, composting what is made in the barn yard with muck from low grounds, which experience has proved efficient in producing crops, and more cheaply supplied than artificial aids.—This is the concurring testimony of many farmers, outside of Virginia, though some good ones are found of a different opinion. There is one thing in favor of home made manure, and that is the farmer knows what he has got, and can give a good guess as to the results likely to accrue from the application of it to his soil. Fall is a good time to dig muck for the barn yard, provided the labor be done before the low grounds are saturated with water. This will make a good foundation for manure for spring application; less costly than those of a commercial character, and probably quite as effective.—*Rural New Yorker.*

CARE OF YOUNG FRUIT TREES.—Young fruit trees, for the first two or three years after transplanting, should before hard winter sets in be protected against an undue quantity of water, especially in low situations. This can be best done by making a small hillock of dirt around the stems sufficient to throw off the water and not let it settle about the roots. We have known young trees to be killed by constant immersion in water through most of the winter, and have frequently known them to be stunted, from which many of them never entirely recovered. On the other hand, in summer these trees should have the soil slightly bowled out around them, in order that they may have a more abundant supply of water than they would otherwise obtain. If we expect to be successful in fruit-raising we must adopt all the means attainable to insure it.— *Editor Ger. Telegraph.*

THE application of manure of whatever sort to orchards or vineyards should be in the autumn rather than spring.—The rains and frosts of winter assist in disseminating and distributing it by dilution among the soil, and thus render it in condition to be absorbed by the roots early in the spring, and by them applied in promoting an early and healthy vigorous growth. If the manure is slightly covered by shallow plowing, no evaporation or loss will take place; or if after the application of the manure a sowing of land plaster (gypsum) be made, it will retain any ammoniacal gases that would otherwise be lost.

FEEDING HORSES.—The Arabs, the most careful of their horses of all people, do most of their horse-feeding at night. They say that feeding in the day time does not impart so much vigor and elasticity to the animal as night mastication does. Their saying is that "barley at night goes to the buttock—in the morning to the manure." They afford water too, very sparingly during the day time.

MAKING SAUERKRAUT.—As several ladies, within the past two weeks, have desired us to publish our receipt for making this much esteemed dish by many persons, we hereby comply with their request, in order that it may be in time for this year's crop of cabbages. It is this:

In the first place, get your "stand," holding from half a barrel to a barrel, be thoroughly scalded out; the cutter, the tub and the stamper also well scalded. Take off the outer leaves of the cabbage, halve the head, remove the heart, and proceed with the cutting.

Lay some clean leaves at the bottom of the stand, sprinkle with a handful of salt, fill in half a bushel of the cut cabbage, stamp gently until the juice just makes its appearance, then add another handful of salt, and so on until the stand is full. Cover over with cabbage leaves, place on the top a clean board fitting the space pretty well, and on top of that a stone weighing twelve or fifteen pounds. Stand away in a cool place, and when hard freezing comes on, remove to the cellar. It will be ready for use in from four to six weeks. The savoy variety makes the best article, but it is only half as productive as the Drumhead and Flat Dutch.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

KEEP THE STABLES CLEAN.—Always clean out the droppings of your horses in winter, both morning and evening.—They ought to be removed so far from the stable that the air will not be poisoned by the emanations from them, or the sills and the sidings of the barn will be rotted by coming in contact with them. We have always thought the practice of throwing the manure into a heap by the side of the barn door, slovenly, wasteful and detrimental to the health of the horse. With a broom sweep out all the dust that accumulates daily.

NORTH CAROLINA CHEESE AT THE DANVILLE FAIR.—There were specimens of cheese from the Elk Mountain Manufactory, Asheville, Buncombe Co., N. C., which showed that *what Buncombe makes* is far better than that which is generally "made for Buncombe." The cheese was very good. It is said that the business is carried on upon a large scale. The region produces grass finely, and is admirably suited to the dairy and cheese business.

PROFITABLE PIG RAISING.—Mr. Arthur Gaskins has in his possession a sow, pigged in October, 1849, which, for ten successive years littered ten pigs each year. For the past six years she has littered fifty-six pigs. She is now 19 years old, and has littered altogether one hundred and fifty-six pigs. At five dollars per pig (a fair average,) she has raised seven hundred and eighty dollars worth of pork. Pretty good for one porker!—*New Berne Kepublican.*

FOOT ROT IN SHEEP.—Foot-rot in sheep is generally caused by keeping them in low or marshy ground in warm weather. Remedy.—The foot-rot must be carefully examined and every portion of horn that has separated from the parts beneath, thoroughly removed, and the sore lightly touched with the butyr (choloride) of antimony, applied by means of tow or cotton rolled round a flat bit of stick, and then dipped into the caustic. Remove the sheep to high ground.

SAYING "NO" EASY.—"How is it that you never go with any bad boys, or get into bad scrapes?" asked one little fellow of his playmate.

"Oh," said the other, "that's cause I don't say 'no' *easy.*"

We thank that boy for his secret. It is worth a great deal more than a bag of money. We have no doubt saying "no" *easy* has ruined many a child and man, and woman too—saying "no" as if you did not quite mean it.

When a bad boy or girl tries to coax you to do doubtful things, say "no" as if you meant "no" and nothing but "no."

When sin whispers an excuse for doing wrong say "no," and no mistake. When Satan asks you to serve him, and makes as great promises as he did to the Lord Jesus in the wilderness, do not say "no" *easy*, but answer him as Jesus did:—"Get thee behind me, Satan." That is a "no" he can understand.

COUNTRY PUDDING.—Put a layer of stale bread crumbs in the bottom of your pudding dish, then a layer of tart apples, sliced thin. Sprinkle a little sugar over the apples, add another layer of bread crumbs, and another of apples, until your dish is full; crumbs should form the top layer. Pour a custard (made same as for pies) over it, and bake one hour.—Eat with sweetened cream.

It is not enough to aim, you must hit.

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

An anticipated necessity having compelled the "Bank of North Carolina" to go into bankruptcy it is deemed an act of justice to the Directors, and to the people of the State, that the causes which have led to this event, should be laid before the public.

So soon after the surrender, as it became certain that the State bonds, issued during the late civil strife, would be repudiated, it was apparent that the Bank, then holding about $700,000 in value of those bonds, would not be able to redeem its notes and discharge its deposits and dividends unpaid.

The larger portion of a heavy individual debt due to it had been standing over, under the force of stay-laws, and the continuance of these laws, under the military regime, rendered the prospect of solvency still more hopeless.

Under these circumstances, the individual Stockholders and their Directors, with the concurrence of the State proxies and Directors, concluded that it was the duty of the corporation to proceed to wind up its affairs as speedily as it could, keeping ever in view the demands of its creditors, and the prostrated pecuniary condition of its debtors. Accordingly, it commenced paying its debts with the assets in hand, limiting the rate paid with the amount of its assets certain; and so it continued, increasing, by small degrees, the amount paid out in redemption of its debts, as the assets seemed to increase, until the day of its going into bankruptcy.

A primary and cherished object, which the Bank had in view, was, to enable its debtors to procure, at a small price, its notes, which were received at par. This not only enabled them to pay their debts easily, but tended to decrease the debt of the Bank arising from its circulation. In the course of time, the brokers began to believe that the Bank could redeem its notes at par, and, in some cases, brought or threatened suit to enforce payment in full. The difficulties were [illegible] upon the basis, that the note holder should receive a certain per centage on the amount presented, and hold the residue of that amount until it could be ascertained whether the Bank could pay any additional sum. In this way, the Bank continued to proceed, with the greatest economy—having curtailed the expenses of the institution in every way consistent with the discharge of its business. After due advisement, it was deemed prudent and beneficial to its creditors to convert a large portion of its specie into United States interest bearing bonds, in order to keep its funds as productive as practicable, and also ever ready to be used as cash, when it might be needed. To this end specie was, privately, and as secretly as possible, (to avoid attachments,) sent to New York, and there exchanged for the bonds. The Bank stood pledged in honor to treat all its creditors alike and to allow no one of them, if it could be prevented, advantage over another. In the meeting of the stockholders in June last, this policy, as the last and settled policy of the Bank, was openly announced, and by common consent, recommended and approved for continued and future action. No one dissented.

Thenceforth, the Directors felt themselves doubly bound to pursue this course; and, while they were daily engaged in so doing, the Bank was unexpectedly notified of a suit, by attachment, for about $40,000 worth of its notes, commenced in the city of New York, in the name of Weith and Avens, brokers of that city, for the use and at the instance of Rufus J. McAden. Esq., of this State, one of the Stockholders of the Bank, who was present at the meeting in June last.

Efforts were forthwith made to induce Mr. McAden to withdraw the suit,—first, by offering him the terms announced already, and accepted by all others of the Bank-note-holders, which he declined; and secondly, by offering payment in full, in fair discounted paper of the Bank. This was also declined.

In turn, *he* proposed to withdraw the suit, upon receiving $5,000 as a *bonus*, and retaining the notes as an existing debt, to their full nominal amount, undiminished by the bonus paid here.—This offer was declined, because, if acceded to, it would have given him a preference of 12½ per cent over all other creditors. He next proposed to take $40,000 in cash, with costs of suit, for an alleged judgment on the notes. This was declined. The Directors, both of the State and of the individual Stockholders, unanimously concurred in rejecting these offers.

The Directors, having failed to procure the withdrawal of the suit, so as to allow the Bank to mete out equal justice to all, according to their promises, felt themselves bound to take such action as would restore to the Bank the fund attached, and preserve it for the equal use of its creditors, as administered under the bankrupt law.

They were well aware, that, by this course, the fund would be considerably diminished by increased expense, and and that its debtor would be sued in a Court which does not regard the stay law; but having exhausted every effort to induce Mr. McAden to withdraw his suit and take an equal chance with other creditors, they had no [illegible] them to ensure the execution of the promises to creditors, but to go into bankruptcy; and, as honorable men, under a high sense of duty, they have adopted it.

In the midst of their embarrassments, they were unable to see any other course by which they could redeem their faith to those who had forborne to sue, by reason of their promises. And they are confident that a just public will approve and vindicate their couse.

GEO. W. MORDECAI,
Late President,
On behalf of Board of Directors.

GENERAL GRANT'S POLICY.

The following paragraph is extracted from the *Journal of Commerce*—a paper neutral in the last canvass. It would seem, from the terms employed, to speak by authority. If so, the importance of its statements cannot be overrated. We emphasize certain passges to attract to them particular attention:

"General Grant is not a Radical, and *we have the very highest authority for saying* that it is his purpose to separate himself from the extremists, and to rally around him a strong body of the better class of citizens, who shall draw unto them congenial allies from all quarters, and become, as they would deserve to be, the party of the country. He is also extremely anxious to verify his party watchword, and to lead the country at once to peace and renewed prosperity. This is his purpose, and no one can deny that it is a noble ambition. Not himself a politician, and with but little experience or skill in civil life, he does not, as we think, at all realize the difficulties in the way of such success as he covets. We do not say that he will fail, for he has undoubted pluck, and, besides four years of patronage at command, *he will also have the advice and practical aid of some strong friends who do not usually intermeddle with public affairs.* He will of course, be first flattered and then roundly abused by those whose alliance he disdaims. If Sumner is left out in the cold, according to the programme, there will be heard at Washington a howl of rage every time the wind is in the East. If the South is treated kindly and justly, *as Gen. Grant has privately promised, and the measures of reconstruction he has indicated as his choice are adopted*, he will soon be classed by the Radicals of his party as "a rebel sympathizer," bent on throwing away all the fruits of the great national victory. There is a large class of politicians whose sole test of "a righteous peace" is some form of security for the permanent ascendancy of their party at the South. *There can be no rest to the land until that idea is abandoned;* and if this concession is now made by their chosen leader, he will be stigmatized most unsparingly as a traitor to their cause."

"ALL QUIET ALONG THE POTOMAC"—THE CONSERVATIVES YIELD GRACEFULLY TO DEFEAT—HENDRICKS TO CONTEST THE ELECTION IN INDIANA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.

"It is quiet along the Potomac," and the defeated Democratic leaders here declare that Gen. Grant is entitled to receive a fair trial in the Executive chair. They say he stands unpledged to any party and uncommitted to any policy, and will assume the Presidency under circumstances the most favorable to himself, but unfavorable to the extreme measures of Radicalism. A prominent officer of the army who was friendly to Gen. Grant's election, and known to be somewhat in his confidence remarked to-day that the General would call around him as advisers only statesmen of known Conservative views, and that an ex-member of Congress from Illinois of the Democratic school would be the first selection for his Cabinet.—The Conservative men in Washington yield gracefully to their overwhelming defeat, confident in the belief that had Grant not been nominated by the Radicals, he would have been by the Democrats, and that his antecedents have all been conservative. Many predict that he will be impeached by the Radicals in less than twelve months from the date of his inauguration.

It is a singular fact that no President of the United States, up to the present time, has had a child born in the White House. It is understood that the fact will not exist long after the 4th of March next.

Dispatches received here announce that Hendricks will contest the election in Indiana by allowing Baker to be inaugurated Governor and then suing out a writ of *quo warranto*.—*E. in Baltimore Gazette.*

"THE DEVIL TO PAY."—This phrase doubtless, originated in a printing office, on some Saturday night's settlement of wages.

"John," says the publisher to the book-keeper, "how stand the cash account?"

"Small balance on hand, sir,"

"Let's see," rejoined the publisher, "how far that will go toward satisfying the hands,"

John begins to figure arithmetically; so much due to Potkins, so much to Typus, so much to Grubble, and so on, through a dozen dittos.

The publisher stands aghast.

"Here is not money enough, by a jug full."

"No, sir, and besides, there is the *devil to pay.*"

Five hundred cash subscribers wanted at this office.

Asheville News and Farmer.

Thursday, November 19, 1868.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

By ROBERT M. STOKES.

TERMS—*Strictly in Advance:*

$3.00 per annum. $1.50 for six months.
Country produce taken, at market prices, for subscription.

CLUB RATES—FOR CASH:

5 Copies, $12 50; 10 Copies, $20 00.

ADVERTISING.

1 square (10 lines or less) first insertion...$1.00
Each subsequent insertion..... 50

Liberal discount made for advertisements inserted for three months or longer.

Hereafter all Obituary Notices over ten lines will be charged as advertisements.

Election Returns.

COUNTIES.	Seymour	Grant	Durham.	Jones	dem gain	rep. gain
Ashe			13			
Alleghany			35			
Burke		110		186	34	
Buncombe	5		1		164	
Caldwell	397		247		168	
Cherokee		25		25	151	
Clay			79			
Cleveland	300		306		178	
Haywood	260		250		323	
Henderson		279		280		31
Jackson	350		391		82	
Macon	253		253		39	
Madison		72		60	158	
McDowell		135		129	36	
Mitchell		432		411		9
Polk		212		212	104	
Rutherford		596		596	297	
Transylvania	41		41			65
Watauga			49			
Yancey	169		169			2
			1924	1899		

The Presidential vote will not vary much from the Congressional. The returns come to us in such a manner that we cannot vouch for the accuracy, in every County, of the above table.—We believe, however, that Durham is elected by at least twenty majority.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of this State re-assembled on Monday last.

THANKSGIVING.—An advertisement appears in the Raleigh *Standard*, from "Gov." Holden, appointing Thursday, the 26th of this month a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer. The President of the United States had previously designated that day for a National Thanksgiving day.

A 14 1-2 Pound Cabbage.

Our friend, Newton Penland, of this County, will accept our thanks for a beautiful solid Cabbage, weighing 14½ lbs. We have heard people say they had them weighing 20 lbs. We can't believe it, until we see it. Where's Haywood in the cabbage fight? We'll bet a dish of Sauerkraut she will beat it.

More Fine Tobacco.

We have in our office another fine specimen of Tobacco, raised in this county by Mr. A. B. Thrash. It is truly surprising that our Farmers have not paid more attention to the Tobacco crop. It will always command cash, and nothing will give a larger yield. Mr. Thrash tells us he can raise 1,000 lbs to the acre, and it is worth, in the leaf, well cured, not less than 25 cts per lb. There is not a Farmer, in Buncombe county who could not raise one acre of fine Tobacco, and thereby realize $250, cash. With such a product at their command, if our farmers will persist in raising crops that are keeping them poor, we have no pity for them—they ought to be poor.

Improved Bee Hive.

Our friend, W. B. CHEEK, has left at our office a model Bee Hive, which we think is worthy the notice of all who have any inclination for Bee Culture. In point of simplicity, economy and convenience, it is only second to the celebrated Langstroth Hive, while the specimens of Honey exhibited by Mr. Cheek, each year, made in his Hives, give sufficient proof that Bees work well and profitably in them. At the Fair, last week the Honey from those Hives was the admiration of all, and sold at Auction, after the exhibition was closed, at *eighty cents* per pound. That Bee culture can be made profitable and add greatly to the wealth of this section, Mr. Cheek has proven beyond a doubt. All who wish to see Mr. C's hive, and take pattern from it can do so, by calling at this office.

An Unpleasant Work.

We this week reduce our subscription list nearly *four* hundred. Less than one-half of those we have struck off were campaign subscribers, the remainder are those due us from two to eight months. Among those with whom we part company are many kind and honorable friends, and under ordinary circumstances, their names would have been kept on our books, feeling confident they were not only responsible but willing-to-pay subscribers; but these are not ordinary times. No one has money ahead to enable him to give credit to either friend or foe, while we have neither money nor credit with which to buy paper, pay our printers, landlord, merchant or butcher. In such a condition, can any one blame us for *not being able* to give credit?

The fact is narrowed down to this, with us—we cannot print a paper on the credit system, and if the small number now remaining on our book are the only persons willing to sustain us, we shall be compelled to seek some other place or some other employment to procure support for ourself and family.

During the late canvass we sacrificed more actual money than any Conservative in this Congressional District, from which we do not expect to receive one cent in return.

Many of our old subscribers left us and gave their support to Northern journals, for the campaign.

We leave the matter with the Conservatives of Western North Carolina. If they desire a paper of their political faith published in their midst, they must make some effort to sustain it, if not, we for one, have no means or inclination to waste our time upon a paper that will not pay its [illegible] one so full of patriotism and money as to take our position we will most willingly resign it to him.

It is possible that we have erased a few names who have paid some thing in advance. If so, we will correct the error, if notified.

Our County Society.

The apathy displayed by the leading business men of Asheville in the encouragement and support of any movement for the general welfare of the country is truly astonishing. It is only by the most earnest entreaty that they can be induced to leave their stores or their offices one hour to attend a meeting of any importance. During the late campaign there was not a dozen of them ever attended a conservative Club meeting, and at our late Agricultural Fair, only five or six took any part in it. Why this indifference to important matters, so vital to the welfare of the town and country, we are at a loss to imagine. Surely our people do not think that upon the prosperity of the agriculturists rests their prosperity, and the welfare of Asheville. In one or two places we know the Farmers of the county determined to withdraw their patronage from Merchants who would not participate in the Agricultural meetings and Fairs that were held in the villages; and one prominent man was defeated by the Farmers for a seat in the State Legislature because he did not support the County Agricultural Society.

This is an Agricultural country and the man who will not aid the Farming interest, in every way in his power, has not the interest of his country at heart.

The village is dependent upon the Farmers, almost entirely, for prosperity, while the Farmers in a great measure, depend upon the Village for a market, for the sale of their products. The intreests of the town and country are indissoluble and a strong feeling of attachment should be fostered between the people.

We have had much to do with Agricultural Societies and exhibitions for many years, and with regret we state that Asheville is the first town we have seen where the leading men, of all occupations, did not take *great* interest in the success of the County or State Society.

Asheville is so located that if her merchants and other leading men will it, they could form a Society equal to a State Agricultural Society, which *every year* would bring to this point 10,000 to 15,000 persons on the days of their annual exhibitions. Those exhibitions would last for nearly a week each year, and it is reasonable to suppose that such a number of persons would expend $2 each. Is such a week's trade in our town not worthy a few hours attention of our citizens to secure? In some places the citizens offer from $10,000 to $20,000 to secure the location of the annual exhibition of an Agricultural Society. This is not necessary for Asheville. All that is required here is for our people to take an active interest in the County Society—become working members of it—and make it a live Society, such as will be attractive to persons from a distance. We are willing to labor for such a Society, but we are not willing to do *all the work*, while others neither appreciate our efforts nor render us any assistance.

If, therefore, our citizens are inclined to assist in the organization of our county Society, and encourage the formation of a Western North Carolina Society, embracing all the counties in this Congressional District, they should attend the Quarterly meeting, which will be held in the Court House on the 1st Saturday of next month. Their absence from that meeting will be considered sufficient evidence that they feel no interest in the Agricultural welfare of the country.

TO OUR FARMERS.

We earnestly appeal to every Farmer of this Society to be in attendance at the Quarterly meeting to be held on Saturday, the 5th day of December next, and bring his neighbors.

At that meeting much important business will have to be transacted, if its members intend to continue the organization.

The annual meeting, on Thursday last, gave sad evidence that unless something is done, at once, to arouse a deeper interest in the Society, it must die out. This must not be thought of. In every other occupation of life it has been found necessary to form Societies for cooperation and mutual advantage, and we can see nothing in the occupation of the Farmer which relieves them from similar necessity.

Farmers should band together for their mutual protection, and by meeting together every quarter for interchange of opinions, they can control the subjects of labor, and the prices of their products, besides imparting and receiving valuable information upon every subject connected with the details of farm industry.

We care not whether a man expects to raise anything for exhibition at the annual Fair or not; as a Farmer, it is his duty to join the Society of his brother Farmers, for the sole purpose of self defence, if for nothing else. At the annual exhibition they will see the improvements made in every occupation in the county, and the inventors and manufacturers of Agricultural implements will be there to show the valuable improvements made in that line, whereby the farmer will be enabled to improve his crops the following years, with less cost for labor, and with far more comfort and profit to himself his family and his farm. Let a large number of our farmers be at our meeting on the 5th of December.

For the News and Farmer

MR. STOKES:—As the day is near at hand when the citizens of the town of Asheville will again be allowed the privilege of selecting their town authorities, you are requested to announce the names of

COL. W. D. RANKIN, Mayor.
COL. E. CUNNINGHAM, Marshal.

ALDERMEN.

Capt. A. H. Polk, W. P. Blair,
C. Cowan, Jas. W. Patton,
B. J. Smith.

for the offices above signified. These gentlemen are true and tried friends of our town and will receive the unanimous support of the

FRIENDS OF ASHEVILLE.

STATE PENITENTIARY.—We learn that the Commissioners appointed to locate the State Penitentiary have fixed upon a point at or near Lockville, on Deep River, Chatham County.—There were various excellent inducements offered to the Commissioners to locate it near this city, at Salem, Johnson County, and perhaps at other points, which would, in some respects, have been preferable, but the inducements in favor of Lockville, we suppose, prevailed with the Commissioners and influenced their deter- [illegible] Road to Lockville, which will be completed in a short time, obviates many of the objections heretofore urged against its location on Deep River. The building material is there abundant and an immense water power for machinery, and it is said to be a healthy region and abundant in provisions.—*Ral. Sentinel.*

Annual Exhibition of the Buncombe County Agricultural Society.

The annual exhibition of this Society came off at Asheville, on Thursday last, the 12th.

Although the meeting was not so numerously attended, nor the articles exhibited so varied as on the occasion of the previous exhibition—caused, undoubtedly by the political excitement which has engrossed the time and attention of our people for some months past—it is hoped and believed that with the political quiet which our country will enjoy during the next year, a deeper interest will be felt in all that pertains to our material prosperity, and at its next annual meeting our Society will be one of which the County will be proud, and commence a course of prosperity and usefulness.

THE STOCK EXHIBITION.

The exhibition of Stock was far inferior to what it should have been, and in this department the Counties of Henderson, represented by Mr. W. Connell, and Madison, represented by Mr. J. H. Rumbough, bore off the palm, with their fine Grade Ayshire and Durham cattle. The beautiful flock of South down Sheep, exhibited by Mr. Connell, were certainly a great credit to that gentleman, and gave proof conclusive that this country *can* produce as fine sheep as in any part of the world, if our farmers will make the effort.

Mr. Woodfin, exhibited a remarkably fine Teezewater, or Bud, Cow, which for milking qualities and general *habit* we think should commend the stock to our people as being peculiarly adapted to our section.

Mr. M. J. Fagg also exhibited a fine cow—grade Devon—and her beautiful calf.

Mr. Summey's Devon Cow and calf, from Mr. T. J. Lenoir's herd, were beautiful in form and color, evidencing the great care and attention which they had received.

The exhibition of horses was not what it should have been, either in quality or number.

The Swine exhibited showed but little care in the owners. The full blood White Chesters of Gen. Vance and our young friend Horace Smith, were small, and in bad condition for exhibition. We hope these gentlemen will pursue a more careful and liberal course next year, and bring this favorite breed before the Society in better condition, so that their value may be appreciated. Our friends Farriss and Aston exhibited fine specimens of young fattening hogs. The former one of the largest, of a common breed, we ever saw, at its age—15 months—and the latter a pair of a cross between the White Chester and the common breed, not more than 12 months old—but already in condition for the knife.

In the Poultry department nothing worthy of notice was exhibited. A few grade Brahma's and 2 pairs of Bronze Turkeys completed the show.

In all the other Departments the exhibition gave no evidence of improvement over last year, but rather a very marked inferiority, both in quantity and quality.

The following are the reports of the Committees:

HORSES.

The Committee appointed to examine the horses on exhibition, and award Premiums, respectfully report that the following gentlemen are entitled to Premiums:

R. V. Blackstock, Best Brood Mare Premium.
J. Shipman, " Stallion "
J. Cheeseborough, " 2 year old Filly "
P. Israel, " 1 " " "
F. Sluder, " Sucking Colt "
P. Israel, " Mule " "

CATTLE.

A. T. Summey, Best Devon Cow and Calf Prem.
W. Connell, " Durham Cow "
M. J. Fagg, " Grade " " and Calf "
J. H. Rumbough, " " " Bull. "

The Committee would state that very fine Cows and Calves were exhibited by Mr. Woodfin and Mr. W. P. Blair; Also, that great praise is due Mr. Connell of Henderson and Mr. Rumbough, of Madison, for the public spirit manifested by them in bringing their Stock so far for exhibition.

SHEEP AND GOATS.

The Committee on Sheep and Goats report that the only lot of Sheep exhibited belonged to Mr. Wm. Connel. They are all fine Southdowns, and deserve a Premium.

Col. Hatch exhibited two fine Cashmere Goats, the only lot present. They are thought to be thorough bred, one of the committee having seen those imported by Dr. Davis.

SWINE.

R. B. Vance, Best Chester White Boar and Sow, Premium.
H. B. Smith, 2d best Chester White Boar and Sow, Premium.
F. M. Farriss and E. J. Aston, for fine hogs "

SWEETMEATS.

W. B. Cheek, very fine Honey Premium.
W. W. McDowell Molasses "
Mrs. N. W. Woodfin, Best Apple Jelly "
" " " " Quince " "
" R. M. Stokes, " " " "
" " " " Marmalade "
" W. P. Blair, " Preserves "

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The Committee appointed to examine the Butter and Cheese on exhibition respectfully report that there was only one specimen of each on exhibition, both of which was very fine. We congratulate the people of this county upon the fact that the Cheese exhibited by the Elk Mountain Cheese Factory, is equal to any section of the world, and proves conclusively that Western North Carolina has within itself the means of making herself felt throughout the Country, in the production of one article at least of universal use, and value.

WINE.

Mrs. N. W. Woodfin, Best Blackberry Wine Prm.
Gen. Martin, " Native Grape " "

TOBACCO.

R. V. Blackstock, very fine Buncombe Tobacco, Premium.
P. Israel, 2d Best Buncombe Tobacco "

FANCY WORK.

Mrs. Thos. Clayton, Best Embroidery, Prem.
Miss Mary Sawyer, " Tatting Collar, "
Miss D. Broyles, " Crochet Sack, "
Miss M. Blair, " Wax Flowers, "

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. Israel, Best Corn Prem.
" " Buckwheat, "
S. Hampton, " Flour, "
P. Israel, " Turnips, "
" " Cabbages, "
J. G. Martin, " Beets, "
Frank Polk, " Bronze Turkeys, "
R. B. Vance, " Bronze Fowls, "
J. B. Clayton, " China " "
" " " Dressed Leather, "
W. B. Cheek, " Bees " "
" " " Honey " "
Mrs. T. C. Collins, 3 Home made Quilts, "
" Alfred Alexander, a beautiful specimen of Home made Carpeting, Premium.

Mr. Cheek deserves a Premium for his cheap and excellent Bee Hive, and the committee recommend his attention to the Apiary as worthy of imitation.

At the close of reading the Reports, Mr. N. W. Woodfin made an urgent appeal to all present to join the Society, when eleven names were presented for membership.

Mr. Woodfin introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the farmers of Buncombe County organize Neighborhood Clubs, for the purpose of meeting monthly to discuss the various interests of Agriculture, and that the members of those Clubs use all their influence with their neighbors to induce them to join the County Society, and meet at quarterly meetings to discuss all the subjects connected with the farming interests.

The meeting adjourned in harmony.

Why we were Defeated.

We are greatly amused in reading the numerous reasons given by our contemporaries for the defeat of Seymour and Blair. From what we can learn there were as many causes for our defeat as there are Conservative newspapers—each one now being able to disclose one or more reasons, and all separate and distinct. Of course no one can expect us to recapitulate these varied causes, but for fear our friends may think that we, living in these mountain gorges, cannot see the hole in the grindstone, we will add our opinion as to the cause of defeat. It is a fundamental law of this country that the candidate who receives the most votes is elected, while his opponent is mildly admonished, through the same channel, that he is defeated. Now, the gist of the whole matter between Grant and Seymour is that Grant got the *most votes*, and, consequently, is elected. But it is also evident that if Seymour had received a majority of the votes east, he would have been elected, but he didn't; and the reason why he did not receive a majority of the votes is very obvious to our mind—they were not put into the ballot box for him. If any Editor can give a sounder reason for our defeat, we should like to hear it.

In this Congressional District, however, there was an additional cause for our defeat: The *National Intelligencer* and New York *World*, just on the eve of the election told our people that it was no use trying to elect Seymour and Blair, for we could not do it, consequently hundreds of Conservatives did not go to the polls at all.—These two papers not only defeated the Electoral ticket in this District, but also defeated Plato Durham, and elected A. H. Jones to Congress. We say, "elected A. H. Jones," for, although we believe Durham has received a majority of 20 or 25 of the votes cast, there is no doubt that Jones will contest the election, and we all know that if Congress can set aside Democratic majorities of 3 or 400, (as it has done) it will be a much easier job to set aside a majority of twenty or twenty-five. We unhesitatingly state that the course of the *World* and *Intelligencer*—both widely circulated and read in this District, in preference to our paper—lost to Plato Durham from 500 to 700 votes. We have the *names of forty-seven in this County alone*, who were thus influenced not to spend their time in attempting to accomplish what those papers said they *could not do*—elect Seymour and Blair.

We saw the effect such teachings would have, and did not mention the matter in our columns. Had we endorsed the course of those two papers we could have *elected* Jones by 1500 majority.

If, therefore, A. H. Jones takes his seat in the next Congress, the Conservatives who *did not vote* will have placed him there.

For the News and Farmer.

MR. EDITOR:—In your paper of the 29th of October, under the caption of "More Withdrawals," you say 'the following gentlemen have requested us to announce to all the world and the rest of mankind that they have no longer any connexion with the black and tan party, but have resolved to vote for Seymour and Blair, and the establishment of a white man's government in North Carolina,' &c. In the list of names which you parade before the public I find my own. Now, sir, I never authorized you nor any other person, either directly or indirectly, to make any such announcement. Believing that some man, for political effect, has misled you, I demand his name, that he may be held up before the public in his true colors—that of an infamous *liar*. Should you refuse to give the name of your correspondent, you of course assume all responsibility.

Respectfully, &c.,
MILTON M. BROWN.

We willingly give place to the above. The party who sent us Mr. Brown's name, we have no recollection of now, but as we did not know that such a person as Milton Brown lived in Jackson or anywhere else, until the name was handed to us, we cannot be accused of intentionally misrepresenting that gentleman. The spirit which animated Mr Brown, in writing to us *direct*, instead of using other channels for the purpose of impugning our intentions is reciprocated by us, and we give him the same channel to correct any misrepresentation made in our columns against him. We were careful in receiving names of withdrawals, not to publish them unless they came from the parties themselves, or from some other respectable and responsible source.

The name we published is simply Milton Bown, and it is possible that Milton M. Brown, is a different person. It is not probable that we can now give the name of the party, as desired, unless he comes forward and acknowledges it, for it was handed in during our absence from the office, and the copy destroyed.

First Round of Quarterly Meetings for Asheville District.

Asheville Station,	Nov.	21–22
* " Circuit, at Salem Church	"	28–29
Catawba Circuit at Carmel,	Chapel, Dec.	5–6
Burnsville Circuit, at Burnsville,	"	12–13
Sulphur Springs Circuit, at Pleasant Hill,	"	19–20
" " at Marsh,	"	26–27
*Mill's River Circuit Oak Grove,	Jan.	2–3

Meeting of District Stewards in Asheville Nov. 21.

*The Preachers who are in charge of those Churches marked by an asterisk, will please inform their congregations of the time, and me of the place where the Quarterly meeting will be held. JNO. BORING, P. E.

Our Exchanges.

The time is now when every family should secure two or three characters of Papers and Magazines for the edification and attraction of all around the hearthstone during these long winter evenings.

We exchange with a number of most excellent works, suited to all ages, occupations and conditions of our people, and we are really astonished to find so few of them in this region. If we wish the rising generation to be prosperous, we must make them intelligent, and to make them intelligent we must induce them to read. The following is a list of Magazines and Papers which we confidently recommend, as eminently useful and attractive to the several classes of our people:

FOR THE LADIES:—We cannot too highly commend to our Lady friends that old and universally loved work, *Godey's Lady's Book*. It is decidedly the most valuable and beautiful work now published. If once taken into a family it becomes a household necessity—hence its continued, unwavering popularity. As a Christmas or New Year's present, we know of nothing that would give greater pleasure to a Lady than a year's subscription to Godey's Book. $3 a year.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.—This work should be in every family. Mr. Arthur is a man of purity of character, who has given to the world a larger amount of purer moral and and attractive literature than any other author. Every page of his Magazine is deeply stamped with the Editor's characteristics which makes it a safe and valuable work for the whole family circle. It, also, would be a valuable Holiday present. $2 a year.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR.—This is a beautiful monthly, gotten up expressly for "the *young* folks at home," and is truly a most excellent work. No parent could expend $1.25 with greater profit and pleasure to his children than by sending it to Mr. Arthur, at Philadelphia, for this work.

BURKE'S BOYS AND GIRLS WEEKLY.—As its name indicates, this is also adapted to the boys and girls of our country. It is published by Mr. Burke, at Macon, Geo., and being a Southern work it should receive the support of every Southern family. But, aside from its locality, its intrinsic worth is equal to any similar work in the country. We hope our people will rally around this excellent paper, and give it their united encouragement. $1.50 per annum.

AGRICULTURAL.

It would be impossible for us to give distinct notices of the many valuable Agricultural works that weekly and monthly we find among our exchanges. They are all excellent. If it were possible every farmer should subscribe for all of them; but as this is quite out of the question, we suggest that in each neighborhood Farmers' Clubs be formed, and a number of the following works subscribed for and read in turn by each member. For example, five persons subscribe for five different works. These works can be exchanged among the subscribers. In this way a subscriber to one work secures the reading of five.

In our Weekly Agricultural Exchanges, *Moore's Rural New Yorker* stands, decidedly, upon the highest point. In its weekly issues we find Agriculture, Horticulture, Bee Culture, Education, Domestic Economy, The Arts and Sciences, and every other subject of utility, ably discussed and illustrated. Published at Rochester, N. Y., at $3 per annum.

The *Albany Cultivator* is almost exclusively devoted to every species of farm industry. It is one of the oldest and best works in the country. We know of no work better adapted to our section. Published at Albany, N. Y., at $2.

MONTHLY EXCHANGES.

We have only room to give, in this issue, the names, localities and subscription price of our monthly Agricultural works. We shall, however, from time to time, notice them separately hereafter. They are all excellent.

The North Carolina Farmer, published at Wilmington, N. C., at $2.

The American Farmer, published at Baltimore, Md., at $2.

The Maryland Farmer, published at Baltimore, at $2.

The Southern Planter and Farmer, published at Richmond, Va., at $2.

The Farmer's Gazette, published at Richmond, Va., at $1.50.

The Gardener's Monthly, published at Philadelphia, Pa., at $2.

The American Agriculturist, published by Orange, Judd & Co., New York, at $1.50.

The Southern Cultivator, published at Athens, Geo., at $2.

Each one of the above works is worthy the support of every Farmer in this section, and we earnestly appeal to reading men to use their influence to have them distributed all over these mountains. Young men who have any interest in Agriculture, if you wish to "keep up" with the improvements and progress of the times, in Agriculture, you must read of what is doing outside of these mountains. If you would be intelligent Farmers you must read and study Agriculture. If you would be prosperous Farmers you must be intelligent Farmers.

North Carolina.

It is now definitely ascertained that the majority for the Radical electoral ticket in this State is between eight and ten thousand votes. The announcement of this mortifying fact will go far to increase the bad repute which the State has incurred by the results of previous elections in the process of "reconstruction." It has been justly quoted to our discredit, among true men, the whole country over, that, even prior to the adoption of the new Constitution, which disfranchises no one from voting, with a registered white majority of over 30,000, the State should have been allowed to fall into the mongrel embraces of Radicalism. It will be considered still more unaccountable, among true men everywhere, upon any hypothesis creditable to the character of the State, that, with a largely increased white majority, she should not, in the election just held, have redeemed herself. It *is* unaccountable. We shall not attempt to explain it. But it is our honest conviction that North Carolina has done much, by this result, to injure her fair name and bring reproach upon her record.

Why? Not that she voted for General Grant, because that fact, discounted from other considerations, might have been explained satisfactorily. The letter of Gen Blair and the shibboleth, "Let us have Peace," utterly perverted the vision of many weak brethren to the real issues at stake. But it should have been expected—it *ought* to have been expected—of a people, who had not lost the instincts of manhood, that they would, on the first opportunity of popular expression, which has happened since the present mongrel and offensive State government was forced upon us, have determined, in spite of every obstacle, to express their disapprobation of the enormities which have thus far characterized its brief reign. It might have been expected,—and *ought* to have been expected,—that they would sternly rebuke, at the ballot-box, the extravagance and recklessness, the malevolent and proscriptive spirit, the dastardly insult to the women of the State, of which the Radical party in North Carolina, through its Legislature, in the one case, its "Governor," in the other, and its organ, in the latter, has been guilty. And herein lies the reproach that is brought upon us: A large and overwhelming majority of North Carolina *do* condemn these things, and are filled with indignation at the brazen front which they have displayed and are displaying, but yet many were too weak-kneed, too timorous, to avow it in the only authoritative and effective manner that was left them. We hope better things for the future. North Carolina has a great duty to perform, at the ballot-box, when the opportunity shall again occur, before she can regain her ancient and honored eminence.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

B. F. BUTLER.—General B. F. Butler has been elected by a very large majority—greater, indeed, than he received before.

The election of this man is a bitter pill to the Radicals. They believe that he goes to Congress bearing an unappeasable hatred against General Grant, and that he will endeavor in every way to cripple his administration. He is also known to desire to fill the place of Thad Stevens in the leadership of the extreme Radical wing of the Republican party.

Moreover, Gen. Butler is in possession of many of the secrets of the Radicals which he will not hesitate to blow upon them; and this is what they fear.

The hero of Dutch Gap is also digging away at the financial schemes of the bondholders, and this is his great sin; for which they can find no forgiveness in their hearts. They know his persevering activity that no obstacles can daunt, and his unscrupulousness that sticks not at using any means to accomplish his ends. He is the very worst enemy that the bondholders could have pitted against them. He is what may be called, in more senses than one, an ugly antagonist, and the Radicals bitterly regret now that they have brought into such prominence an Ishmaelite like Butler, who will do them more damage than twenty men like Thad Stevens.—*Norfolk Journal.*

THE NEXT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The New York *Herald* says the Democrats will have eighty-four members, which is more than a third of the next House of Representatives. Seventy-six members make over a third, and the *Tribune* concedes eighty-three to the Democrats. The *Tribune* makes an error in claiming a Republican as chosen from Kentucky, and possibly it gives us one too few from New Jersey. In Connecticut we may fairly expect two more members to add to our list, and we can hardly fail to elect one Democrat there. We may thus count on electing from eighty-five to eighty-eight members in the next House of Representatives.

This destroys the two-third majority; but it will not be suffered to stand so. The Republicans, following the custom they have already instituted, will expel or unseat a sufficient number, say some ten or twelve Democratic members, so as to secure their two-thirds majority; and in full anticipation of this unscrupulous course, we hear all over the country of defeated Republicans who are to contest the seats of Democratic members. The game will be played, and the country will stand it. It is safe just yet, but may not always be so.—*Nat. Intel.*

List of Consignees per Western N. C. Railroad arriving at Morganton, Nov. 13.

NAMES.	PACKAGES.	POUNDS
Col. T. Coleman,	12 packages,	1655
McDowell & Clayton,	34 "	2900
W. D. Rankin,	7 "	755
Polk & Summey,	25 pkg's 2 bbl. oil, 1 c.	5125
J. A. Miller,	3 Rolls Leather,	414
M. Young & Co.,	1 bg coffee, 3 kgs sod	1365
J. M. Stevens,	4 packages,	838

J. H. Harden, 11 packages; McD. Tate, 1 Cask Crockery; A. Higgins, 1 Cask Crockery, 4 packages; J. T. Walton, 3 packages; Frazer & Clagwell, 3 packages; D. C. Pearson, 3 Rolls Leather; Avery & Chambers, 33 sacks corn; S. Hammershlag, 4 bags coffee; J. W. Allen, 1 package, 1 cask; J. A. Hunt & Co., 12 packages, 10 bags flour; J. Marton & Co., 1 bbl. oil, 3 packages; H. C. Burnett, 1 roll leather; J. S. Cobb & Co., 1 lot hollow ware.

J. C. FERREE, Agent.

FOR SALE.

A FEW PAIR OF VERY FINE ESSEX PIGS. I will take Corn or other produce in payment, at the cash price. Call between this and the 1st of December, as I will not dispose of any after that time.

W. W. SMITH.

November 19. 395 2t

J. F. HARTGROVE,
Operating and Mechanical
DENTIST.

Will be at the following places, to-wit:

Marshall and surrounding country, from November 19th to 24th.

Asheville, from November 25th to Dec. 5th.

Waynesville and surrounding country, from December 8th to 15th.

Nov. 19. 395 tf

State of North Carolina.

YANCEY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1868.

Isom Fender, *et al.* vs. Levi Fender, *et al.* } Petition for sale of Lands.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Nimrod Fender, Wm. Easteridge and Sophia his wife, John Fender, Henry Fender, Wm. Fender, and Ephraim Easteridge and Susannah his wife, are non residents of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Asheville *News and Farmer*, a paper published in the Town of Asheville, notifying them of the filing of this petition, and directing them to appear and show cause, if they have any, why prayer of petitioner shall not be granted.

Witness, A. J. ROBERTS, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Burnsville, on the 6th Monday after the 3d Monday in September, 1868. Issued, 7th day of November, 1868.

A. J. ROBERTS, C. S. C.

November 19. 395 6t

Buggy For Sale.

A NEWLY repaired Buggy and Harness, in good condition, will be sold cheap. Apply at the *News and Farmer* Office.

If applied for soon a good bargain can be secured, on accommodating terms. Good trade or Produce will be received in payment.

Nov. 12. 394 tf

MISS MARY SAWYER'S
SCHOOL.

THE EXERCISES of this School will be resumed on Monday, the 23d inst.

TERMS.—$8 per Session of 20 weeks. All branches taught at the same price.

MARY SAWYER.

Nov. 12, 1868. 394 tf.

Don't You Want

A BOTTLE OF QUEEN'S DELIGHT? If so call at ASTON'S.

Do You Want the Christian

HARMONY? If so call at ASTON'S.

Support Your Own Papers!

NOW IS THE TIME

TO SUBSCRIBE

FOR THE

ASHEVILLE

NEWS AND FARMER,

A LIVE NEWSPAPER,

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture,

General News,

Domestic Economy,

AND

General Literature.

THE BEST INTERESTS OF

Western North Carolina

WILL BE

DEFENDED.

HER

RAILROADS

AND HER

MECHANICS,

HER

COMMERCIAL

And all other Interests

WILL BE

ADVOCATED.

THE ELECTION IS OVER.

NOW LET US

GO TO WORK,

AND

MAKE OUR MOUNTAINS

"Blossom as th Rose."

GREAT REACTION!

NEW STOCK OF GOODS!

CHEAPER THAN ANY!

Hammershlag & Co.,

HAVE OPENED A VERY LARGE STOCK of all kinds of Goods, in the Store under the *News and Farmer* Office, formerly occupied by Gen. R. B. Vance, which they intend to sell so cheap as to induce everybody to buy of them, and invite the people of Western North Carolina to give them a trial.

Call and examine their extensive stock of latest styles of

DRY GOODS.

All Wool Delaines.....60c per yard.
Cotton Delaines.....25c per yard.
Calicoes.....10 to 18 "
Domestics—yard wide.....20c per yard.

Cloaks and Shawls,

from $2 to $8 each.

Hat and Dress Trimmings

of all kinds, and of the most fashionable styles.

LADIES' GLOVES

of all materials and quality.

LADIES' HATS,

of the latest styles.

LADIES' SHOES,

to suit all tastes and pockets.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

The largest and best stock ever brought to this market, which they will sell at prices so low as to astonish all.

Gents' Hats, from 75 cents to $4.00.
Gents' Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices.

A Fine Stock of Groceries.

Coffee—Good.....30c per lb.
Sugar—Light Brown.....18c per lb.
Sugar—Clarified.....22c per lb.

We are determined not to let any one sell cheaper than we do.

A Fine Stock of Crockeryware.

A Large Stock of Hardware,

Such as Nails, Hammers, Saws, Carpenters' Tools, Axes, &c., &c., &c.

LEATHER.....40 cents per lb.
YARN.....$2.25 per Bunch.

Call on us, before you purchase elsewhere, and "if you don't see what you want, ask for it."

We are determined to please our customers, if they *can* be pleased. Try us.

Country Produce Taken.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in exchange for Goods, at cash prices.

HAMMERSHLAG & CO.

Octr 15, 1868. 390 3m

Change of Base.

WE beg to inform our friends and the public, that we have removed our stock of GOODS to the

"MERRIMAN STORE,"

Where we will be happy to see them "and the rest of mankind and womankind." One of our firm is now

NORTH,

And we will be able and happy, to show you soon as nice a lot of well selected

GOODS,

Consisting of general Merchandize, Hardware, and Groceries, suited to the wants of the community, as you will find in town,

At Prices to Suit the Times,

And as low as any. Give us a call, we can and will suit you. POLK & SUMMEY.

October 22. 391 tf

PROCLAMATION.

$100 REWARD!

WHEREAS, Certain evil disposed persons, on the night of the 10th of November, A. D., 1868, did set fire to the dwelling-house of Col. WM. M. COCKE, greatly alarming the inmates of said house, and against the peace and dignity of the State; and

WHEREAS, it is the duty of all good citizens to aid in putting down such gross violations of the public peace and incendiarism.

Now, therefore, I, OSCAR EASTMOND, Mayor of the Town of Asheville, State of North Carolina, by virtue of the power conferred upon me by the Board of Commissioners of said Town, do offer the Reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for information that will lead to the detection and conviction of the guilty party or parties.

Witness my hand and seal, at office, this 11th day of November, A. D., 1868.

OSCAR EASTMOND.
Mayor of Asheville.

Nov. 12. 394 1t

BATESVILLE

MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

HAVING received the Agency for the sale of Cloths and Yarns made by this Company, we are ready to supply dealers at Factory pricee.

DAVID & STRADLEY,
Wholesale Grocers, and
Commission Merchants,
GREENVILLE, S. C.

Nov. 7. 345 tf

FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE.

ASHEVILLE COUNCIL, No. 4, Friends of Temperance, holds its meetings in Temperance Hall, every Tuesday evening.

Members of the Council, and transient brethren cordially invited to attend.

By order of the Council.

ROBT. B. VANCE, *Pres't.*

J. S. ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

July 23, 1868. 378 tf

BOARDING HOUSE.

THE undersigned is prepared to accommodate three or four young men with Board, at reasonable rates. Young men from a distance, wishing to attend the school of LEE & STURGEON, at the Old Newton Academy, will find this a convenient boarding house. Address

JAMES W. PATTON.

Asheville, July 16, 1868. 377 tf

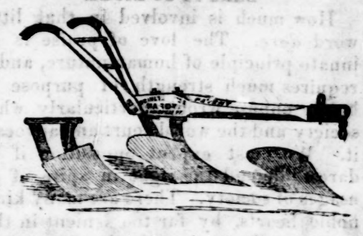
Do You Want

A GOOD COOK STOVE? If so call at ASTON'S.

Here's Your Music.

100 COPIES Christian Harmony, just received at ASTON'S.

T. E. C. BRINLY. A. D. MILES. J. EDW'D HARDY.



Brinly's Universal—Pat. July 3, 1866, July 1867, and August 1867.

BRINLY, MILES & HARDY,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

Brinly's Celebrated Plows,

CULTIVATORS, COTTON SCRAPERS, SWEEPS, &C.

130 & 132 *East Main Street,*

LOUISVILLE, KY.

☞Send for Price List and Circular.

All Orders accompanied with the Cash promptly filled.

R. M. STOKES,
Agent for Western N. C.

Aug. 13, 1868. 381. tf

HOLSTON CONFERENCE
FEMALE COLLEGE,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE first Term of this old and popular Institution for the new year, will open on Thursday, 30th of July, 1868, with competent Teachers in all the departments. Closes 17th of December. The second Term will open 31st of December 1868, and end with the year, Thursday 20th May 1869.

TERMS PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS:

Tuition from	$10 to $18 00
Contingent fee	2 00
Board, exclusive of lights and washing,	60 00
Music and use of Instrument,	22 50
Languages, Modern and Ancient,	7 00

Charges for Painting, Drawing, &c., Moderate.

Every Pupil must furnish her own Towels, Toilet Soap, one pair of Sheets and Pillow Cases, one Flannel Blanket. Every article of wearing Apparel, as well as Towels, Sheets, &c., must be durably and distinctly marked with the owner's full name.

Superior facilities for instruction in Music and French.

Asheville is unsurpassed for health and climate, Social, religious and educational advantages. Let parents inquire.

Payments *Semi-annually, promptly in advance.*

For further information, send for Circular or Catalogue. JAS. S. KENNEDY, *President.*

June 11. 372 tf

J. W. SCHARTLE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CUTTING

Done promptly and accurately, and all pieces marked, so that the maker can insure

GOOD FITS.

All work warranted to be of the neatest and most fashionable style.

Prices for cutting, the same as before the war.

Asheville, Oct. 17. 342 tf.

Asheville Male Academy.

THE Winter Session will Commence 2nd October and Terminate 15th March 1869.

Vacation from 24th Dec., to 1st Jan. 1869.

Terms per Session:

Primary	$10 00
Advanced English	15 00
Same with Mathematics	20 00
Same with Latin and Greek	25 00
French, Extra	5 00
Book Keeping, double entry, Extra	5 00

Payment as Follows:

First half Session, strictly in advance.

Second half Session, 1st January 1869.

No deduction made (except for protracted illness,) without the approval of the Board of Trustees.

It is the earnest desire of the Trustees of this Academy that it should offer to its patrons every advantage now to be obtained in the first Schools in the United States, and as occasion may arise fully qualified assistants will be engaged by the Principal. HENRY EWBANK,

Principal.

N. B.—All payments will be made to Mr. S. G. KERR, who will receipt for the same. When Grain or other articles are offered in payment, they will be valued at their Cash prices, when the payments fall due. H. EWBANK,

Principal.

Sep. 17, 1868. 286 tf

Western North Carolina
LAND AGENCY.

I HAVE received lately, a large number of letters from persons who wish to purchase Lands in this section, but am unable to give positive answers to them. I have therefore concluded to open an office, in the town of Asheville for the

Purchase and Sale of Lands in Western North Carolina.

Persons having lands, Town Lots, or other Real Estate for Sale, will have great advantages for bringing their lands into notice, through this Agency, among those who *really wish to purchase.*

All who desire to sell, will please call at the office of the *News and Farmer*, where blank descriptions of Lands are ready for them to fill, and terms of Agency defined.

In order to facilitate the sale of Lands, I shall issue Monthly the "Land Register," in which a full description of Lands placed in my hands for sale will be given, and the "Register" sent to all parts of the South, and particularly to those who write to us for information, free of charge.

There are a large number of persons now living in those portions of the South where the negro element is in the ascendency, who are desirous of removing to this section. They know nothing of the Lands for sale, but would undoubtedly settle among us, if they could obtain proper information.

No charge will be made for Advertising or other expenses, until sales are made, when a percentage on sales will be charged.

R. M. STOKES.

October 22. 391 tf

FLOUR MILL.

I WOULD call attention to my New Flour and Corn Mill on Hominy Creek, two miles South of the Sulphur Springs. I have spared no expense in obtaining the finest Stones and Machinery that can be had from the celebrated Columbian Foundry, New York, and with Mr. ... give satisfaction. For Every one who brings one hundred Bushels, or more, of wheat, I will grind for one tenth. S. N. STEVENS.

Oct. 22, 1868. 391 3m.

ANOTHER LOT of those elegant pictures and Stereoscopes, received and for sale at ASTON'S.

Mills River High School.

THIS Institution will open under new and very encouraging auspices, on the 2d of September next.

Rev. R. N. PRICE, A. M., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

Rev. FRANK RICHARDSON, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science.

Rev. W. C. BOWMAN, Professor of Ancient Languages and English Literature.

———, Teacher of Primary Department.

Though the school is designed for males, a female Department has been established for the present.

This Institution is situated on Mills River, in Henderson County, N. C., in one of the best neighborhoods in the Western portion of the State. The buildings are ample and beautiful. The population is dense and capable of furnishing excellent accommodations for a large number of boarders.

CHARGES,

For a Session of Five Months—Half in Advance:

Primary Department, Sec. 1st	$5 00.
Primary Department, Sec. 2d	7 50.
Preparatory Department	10 00.
Academic Department	12 50.
Collegiate Studies	15 00.
Contingent Fee	50.

Board can be procured for not exceeding eight dollars per month, everything included, except washing. Ministers' children, admitted at half price, and tuition.

This school will prepare young men to enter a College or University at any point in the course, as well as furnish them an excellent practical business education.

The Fall Session will open Sept. 3d, 1868, and close Jan. 22d, 1869. The Spring Session will open Jan. 25th, and close June 11th. Books furnished at the stores in the neighborhood.

For particulars, address Rev. R. N. PRICE, at Asheville, (up to Sept 1st) afterwards, at Mills River, Henderson county, N. C., or

I. G. WOODFIN,
Sec'y Board, pro tem.

July 16, 1868. 377 tf

Piedmont Life Insurance Co.

OF VIRGINIA.

Authorized Capital

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

OFFICERS.

W. C. CARRINGTON, President.
J. J. HOPKINS, Secretary.
C. H. PERROW, Medical Advisor.

THIS Liberal and Solvent Southern Company pays its policy holders Annually 87½ per cent nett profits.

It has no restriction as to residence and travel.

Its policies are non-forfeitable.

It permits you to change policy from one plan to another.

It invites policy holders to its annual settlements, to see justice is done them.

Its rates are lower than other Companies.

It is meeting with the most rapid success ever known in Life Insurance Annals.

It gives proof of solvency in vouchers and references.

NELSON COURT HOUSE, VA., March 25, 1867.

The undersigned, officers of the county of Nelson, and State of Virginia, take pleasure in recommending as a solvent and reliable company, "The Piedmont Real Estate Insurance Company," of this county; and besides the merit of its solvency, its rates and terms for Life Insurance are such as to commend it to public patronage.

Its Stockholders, Directors and Officers are men of high integrity, and patrons can rely on honorable, efficient management of its affairs.

None of us have stock in other personal interest in this company, but simply give this as disinterested testimony to the merits of a good institution.

GEORGE S. STEVENS, Clerk Circuit Court.
JOHN F. HIX, Sheriff.
WM. A. HILL, Surveyor.
S. H. LOVING, Clerk County Court.
E. W. ASTON, Agent,
Asheville, N. C.

Traveling Agents Wanted. Apply to JAMES F. JOHNSON, Special Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

Feb. 20. 357 1y

LAND FOR SALE.

To Farmers, Merchants and Mechanics.

THE Undersigned offers for sale the well-known farm, lying in Little Ivy, in Madison County, known as the Brigman Farm, containing 217 acres; of which 20 acres, or more, are fine

BOTTOM LANDS.

On this land are two good Dwellings, Store House, Shop and other Out-buildings. It is also as fine a stand for business as any in Madison County, lying at equal distance from Asheville, Burnsville and Marshall, on the Main Road.

I will sell, if required, a portion of the farm in lots from half an acre to any quantity desired, to enable purchasers to build up a country town.

A STOCK FARM.

I will also sell a Stock Farm, containing about 150 acres of first rate land, partially improved, lying in the aforesaid County, about 11 miles from the above farm.

If not sold soon, the above will be rented.

I. N. EDWARDS.

Aug. 20, 1868. 382 tf

SAND HILL ACADEMY.

THE Second Term of my School begins on the 24th September.

Tuition per Session of 20 weeks, in Currency:

Primary English	$10 00
Higher English, $15, with Latin & Greek	20 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, each, with use of Instrument	10 00
Book Keeping Extra, full course	20 00

A discount of 15 per cent. made on above rates, if paid in advance.

No other deduction made except in cases of protracted illness.

For further particulars address

W. S. BARNES,
Asheville, N. C.

August 27, 1868. 383 tf

University of Virginia.

THE 45th. Session of this Institution will begin on the 1st day of October 1868 and end on the Thursday before the 4th of July 1869.

The organization of the Institution is very complete, embracing extensive and thorough course of instruction in Literature, Science and in the professions of Law, Medicine and Engineering.

Estimated Expenses—Expense of books, clothing and pocket money—of an *Academic* student $360; of the *Law* student $3[illegible], and of the *Medical* student $395.

For particulars send for Catalogue to Wm. WERTENBAKER, Sec. or S. MAUPIN, Chairman of the Faculty.

P. O.—University of Virginia.

Sep. 17. 386 10t

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made at the next Legislature of North Carolina, to amend the Charter of the Little River Turnpike Company, in Buncombe and Henderson Counties, of the Sulphur Springs and Tennessee Line Turnpike Company.

Oct. 1, 1868. 388 8t

Have You Got Any

FULL sets of Magazines that are in good order for binding? If so call at ASTON'S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

When the Leaves are Turning Brown.

Never is my heart so gay
In the budding month of May,
Never does it beat a tune
Half so sweet in blooming June,
Never knows such happiness
As on such a day as this.
When October dons her crown,
And the leaves are turning brown.

Breathe, sweet children, soft regrets
For the vanished violets;
Sing, you lovers, the delights
Of the golden summer nights;
Never in the summer hours,
On my way such radiant showers
As from Heaven fall softly down
When the leaves are turning brown.

Braid your girdles fresh and gay,
Children, in the bloom of May;
Twist your chaplets in your June,
Maidens, they will fade full soon;
Twine ripe roses, July red.
Lovers, for the dear one's head;
I will weave my richer crown,
When the leaves are turning brown!

Domestic Economy.

To Cure a Felon.—A correspondent says: When indications of a felon appear, take a piece of rennet and soak it in warm milk until it becomes soft, then apply it to the part affected, renewing it occasionally, and keeping on until a cure is produced. Will it cure? It is simple, try it.

To Prevent Fading in Domestic Calicoes when Washed.—To each ten gallons of water in which the goods are to be washed, add a mixture of one ounce of common salt, dissolved in one gill of cold water, with three tablespoonfuls of beef gall. By this process, the colors which in domestic cotton goods are exceedingly apt to fade, may be rendered permanent. This mixture, however, should be added to the water at each washing, in order to insure success.

How to Clean Ribbons.—Wet the ribbon in alcohol, and fasten one end of it to something firm; the other in your hand, keeping the ribbon out straight and smooth; rub it with a piece of castile soap until it looks decidedly soapy; then rub hard with a sponge, or, if much soiled, with the back of a knife, keeping the ribbon dripping wet with alcohol. When you have exhausted your patience and think it must be clean, rinse thoroughly in clean water, fold between cloths and rub it with a hot iron. Don't wring the ribbon; if you do, you will get creases in it that you cannot smooth out.

To Preserve Apples and Pears.—Apples and pears may be preserved in their full flavor by gathering them before they are quite ripe, pricking them full of minute holes with a needle, and then immersing them for a few hours in the artificial essence of either of these fruits till, by absorption, they have become saturated by it, after which they are packed for the market in the usual manner. This method is said to be extensively practiced by the fruit dealers of Paris and other parts of Europe, and so successfully that the fruit cannot be distinguished from that which is ripened and treated in the natural way.

Mince Pies.—The following recipe for mince pies, is confidently recommended after using it for many years by a correspondent of the *Germantown Telegraph*:

Boil a fresh beef tongue tender, let it get cold, then chop it fine, with one pound of suet, one-half peck of apples, two pounds of currants, picked and washed very carefully; one pound of citron sliced, half an ounce each of powdered cloves, allspice, cinnamon, and ginger; three pints of sweet cider, one pint of Maderia wine, half a pint of brandy, with enough sugar to sweeten to your taste. This will make a large jar full.

Graham Bread.—An Excellent Recipe.—Seeing an article in your valuable paper on "Graham Bread," I take the liberty of sending for "Young Housekeeper" and others, a very excellent recipe for making the same, which the test of many years has proven *extra*. It is as follows:—Three qts. Graham flour; 1 qt water; 1 teacup of molasses; 1 do. domestic yeast; 2 teaspoons soda or saleratus. Put the ingredients into the water, and if the mixture is not moist enough add a little more water. It should be thoroughly mixed, and put to rise in the pans in which it is to be baked. It must be a good stiff batter.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Salt with Nuts.—On a time, while enjoying a visit from an Englishman, hickory nuts were served in the evening, when my English friend called for salt, stating that he knew of a case of a woman eating hearty of nuts in the evening, who was taken violently ill. The celebrated Dr. Abernethy was sent for, but it was after he had become too fond of his cups, and he was not in a condition to go. He muttered, 'salt! salt!" of which no notice was taken. Next morning he went to the place, and she was a corpse. He said that had they given her salt it would have relieved her; and if they would allow him to make an examination, he would convince them. On opening the stomach the nuts were found in a mass. He sprinkled salt on this, and it immediately dissolved. I have known of a sudden death myself which appears to have been the effect of the same cause. I generally eat salt with nuts and consider it improves them. —*Cor. Ger. Telegragh.*

DARE TO DO RIGHT.

How much is involved in that little word *dare*. The love of praise is an innate principle of human nature, and it requires much strength of purpose to boldly oppose wrong, particularly when society and the world court and advocate it. We must expect opposition if we dare to defend the right in spite of all usages of society. There are many kind, noble hearts, by far too lenient in this matter. Strong on all other points, yet in this they fail,—their trembling feet dare not overstep the limits which society has prescribed for Christian courtesy and charity.

If brothers or sisters err, the world says "*Shun* them; thus you will *show* that you disapprove of the act, making an example of them." Alas! how many *examples* we have of this mode of teaching crowding the haunts of infamy today. Once bright young lives, over whose pure lips and innocent brows mothers watched in all tenderness; but the trembling feet took one false step, and so we thrust them out of our hearts, out of our churches, and would even thrust them out of heaven. Is it right, is it just, is it Christ-like?

A young girl errs once, and the doors of human kindness and love are closed against her. But we reach the betrayer our hands, and bid him welcome; we court and flatter him, and sacrifice our darling daughters to his greed—for is it not a sacrifice of love, purity and everything worthy, to wed such an one? Does God ever smile upon such a union? If either be shunned, why not the betrayer of youth and innocence, rather than the one who has been wronged so grievously? I know that lips will curl with scorn, and society will sneer, if we reach our hands to the outcast; but God and the angels will be glad, and if a soul is saved, what matters it?

I know that thousands of noble young men and women have pledged each other in wine, because society said it was fashionable; and where are they now? I know, too, that professors of the religion of Christ, have mingled in social amusements, have sat at the card table and frequented the ball-room, because the world would laugh and call them "eccentric" if they refused. Is it a crime, then, to be eccentric?—is it a crime to love the right and cling to it, regardless of all opposition, for humanity's sake and for God's? Why, I have seen little children who wouldn't yield to wrong, let it come in whatever way it would; and shall the hearts of manhood and womanhood be *so puny* that they dare not advocate the right by example, wherever they may see *it*?

Shall we not cultivate decision of character, and pray that our hearts and hands may be strong and earnest to crush out these evils that society is bringing into our homes,—that every day of our lives, whether at home or in social gatherings, in the work-shop or the counting-room, we may *dare* to defend the right?—Grace G. Slouch, *in Rural New Yorker.*

IMPROVE THE EVENINGS.

With the return of the lengthened and pleasant and cool evenings, comes the query to all, how shall we best improve them? There are a thousand pleasant ways of spending a fall or winter evening within the reach of those who have command of their own time; and prominent among these is indulgence in literary pursuits. How few, comparatively, of the young people of the present day, appreciate as they should the inestimable privileges they enjoy? Surrounded, as are the young of our country, with all the opportunities necessary for the cultivation of a literary taste, not one in a thousand appears to improve these golden chances. Occasionally, it is true, we meet with a young man or a young woman who firmly grasps the idea that "knowledge is power," but these unfortunately, are the exceptions, not the rule.

Thousands of young men, who have comfortable homes—whose parents are willing to supply them with books and papers—instead of availing themselves of these advantages, spend their long fall and winter evenings either in idle lounging around corners, or in company with frivolous associates, male or female. Thus, winter after winter passes away, each one bringing them nearer to the age of manhood, but not fitting them for the proper discharge of the duties that a full manhood requires. They enter upon the busy stage of life with none of those safeguards which a cultivated intellect throws around its possessor. They start out laboring under a thousand disadvantages and confronted by innumerable obstacles, which disappear like shadows before a well informed mind. The fact that they do not contemplate adopting a professional career does not in any degree relieve them from the charge of being untrue to themselves, their friends and their country, while thus fritting away the most precious hours of their lives in idle indifference, and too frequently in the company of those associations with whom is contamination. How many of them will resolve to "turn over a new leaf" and improve the long eveniugs of the fall and winter?—*Rural New Yorker.*

THE BABY'S JOURNAL.

I'm a year old, and I've got a name. I'm Jo; and Uncle Jo gave me a silver cup this morning, but they won't let me have it to bang on the table. Ganma would give it to me in a minute, and I think some day, when I catch her alone, I'll get it yet.

Cousin Lizzie is stayin here. She is a nice girl, only she won't let me pull her hair. I think she might—such long soft yellow curls. She won't let Uncle Jo touch a curl either. He just lifted one up the other day, and she drew it away and bent over her head and kissed me ever so much, and Uncle Jo walked away. Oh! I've got the prettiest mama; her eyes shine so bright, I declare I am proud of her. I've had lots of toothache, and I've raised a few teeth; they don't come out as Ganma's do, though. My pretty mamma tells me to show my tooties, and then I have to grin for everybody. I bit Bob's finger yesterday, but he didn't seem to mind it.

I've got short clothes, and Cousin Lizzie is teaching me to dance. Uncle Jo helps her too. When I am through my lesson, she catches me up and kisses me, and then Uncle Jo kisses me too, right on the same spot. Isn't that queer? Cousin Lizzie is going home soon; I'm sorry; so's Uncle Jo. I heard him tell her so, and then she stooped to tie my sleeve ribbon, and grew very red in the face about it. That's funny, too.

I've got a little sister. She looks pretty well for a girl. I remember when I did not look any better.

Cousin Lizzie has a new bright ring on her finger; I guess Uncle Jo gave it to her. She don't scold any more when he pulls her curls now.

Oh! ain't I glad I've got a Ganma? for Cousin Lizzie forgets me now sometimes. But Ganma don't forget—not she; and she isn't so taken up with this girl baby that she can't remember a fellow who used to be No. 1. She says my nose is out of joint, but it don't feel broken.

Married or not Married.—The Louisville *Courier*, of the 27th, says:

At the Hardin County Fair, held last week, a grave question arose regarding the proper status of widows. The society offered a prize for the best unmarried lady rider, and also one for the best married lady rider. A young widow was excluded from the first ring because the girls all declared she was a married woman. She then made application to become a contestant for the prize in the second ring, but was ruled out because she was a single woman.

She writes to Yuba Dam, asking him to decide the question. After detailing her perplexities, she concludes her letter as follows:

"Now, Yuba, as I understand that you are paying the subject (widows) a great deal of attention, I have concluded to leave the whole matter to you. Be good enough, therefore, to resolve me this: Am I married, or am I single?"

Y. D. says solemnly that he really thinks she is, but to save all further questions he advises her to marry a gentle widower without delay.

A Lady Politician.—At a local election "Out West," crinoline had a good deal to do with the business. The contest turned wholly upon personal popularity, and the successful candidate brought his wife to help him. "His wife," says the country paper, "would have made the fortune of any candidate. A fine, dazzling woman, she rode about with him in a carriage upon the canvassing tours, and when, one day, he stopped in a public house to see a committee, while she sat without in the barouche waiting his return, the 'frieze coats' gathered round the vehicle, and giving 'three cheers for her honor,' called on her for a speech. Prompt as lightning, she responded, I will sing you a song, which an Irishman with music in his soul would any day prefer to a speech;' and sang, in a clear, sweet voice, one of Moore's melodies. The 'frieze coats' listened entranced. From that moment until the election took place, the beautiful politician could never appear in public without being implored for a song." That is the kind of wife needed just now.

SIMPLY BELIEVE.

Let me entreat you to look to the word of God's testimony, and think not that anything else than a simple reception of these words, "that the blood of Christ cleanseth from all sin," is necessary for the purpose of your being cleansed from your sin. It is the idea that something more is necessary, which obstructs this reception. It is the imagination of a great personal work to which you must set yourself, and in which you have hitherto sat down in listlessness and despair, that keeps you at a distance from God. He approaches you with overtures; and what you have to do is to close with them. He approaches you with tidings; and what you have to do is to give credit to them. This is doing the work of God, that you believe on Him whom He hath sent; and could this transition be accomplished, then would you be translated into a habit of cheerful and progressive obedience, which in a way of legalism, or in the attempt to establish a righteousness of your own, you never can attain.—*Dr. Chalmers.*

Home Cheerfulness.—Many a child goes astray, not because there is a want of prayer or virtue at home, but simply because home lacks sunshine. A child needs smiles as much as flowers need sunbeams. Children look little beyond the present moment. If a thing pleases they are apt to seek it; if it displeases they are prone to avoid it. If home is the place where faces are sour and words harsh, and fault-finding is ever in the ascendant, they will spend as many hours as possible elsewhere. Let every father and mother, then, try to be happy. Let them look happy. Let them talk to their children, especially the little ones, in such a way as to make them happy.

YARBROUGH HOUSE,
Fayetteville Street,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Proprietor, in returning his sincere thanks to the Travelling public for the liberal patronage extended to him during his connection with this Hotel. takes occasion to assure them that no effort or expense will be spared to retain the present reputation of the Hotel as one of the very best in the South.

He is continually making improvements, and has now a BATH ROOM and BARBER SHOP connected with the Hotel.

He hopes to have the pleasure of welcoming to the YARBROUGH HOUSE his old Customers and many new friends.

J. M. BLAIR, Proprietor.
August 20, 1868. 382 1y

BOYDEN HOTEL,
SALISBURY, N. C.,

BOARD, PER DAY, $3 00.
OMNIBUS FREE.

C. S. BROWN, *Proprietor.*
J. J. BELL, *Superintendent.*
Aug. 20, 1868. 382 tf

EAGLE HOTEL.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
WM. P. BLAIR, Proprietor.

THIS HOUSE has been long, well and favorably known to the travelling public.

The undersigned, on reopening the Hotel, desires only to assure the public that every attention necessary to the comfort of its patrons, in his power, will be cheerfully rendered.

WM. P. BLAIR.
Asheville, April 11, 1867. tf

SADDLERY
AND
HARNESS MAKING.

THE undersigned having removed his Saddle and Harness Shop from the old Stand to the Corner of Main and Haywood Streets, is now prepared to furnish everything in his line, at the shortest notice, and executed in the best style of workmanship.

Having received an extensive Stock of the very best Materials, he feels confident he can execute any work required satisfactorily to all who may favor him with their patronage.

All Work Warranted.
W. M. FARRISS.
June 11, 1868. 372 tf

J. D. HYMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY.

Will attend promptly to any business entrusted to his hands.

OFFICE, Hendersonville, N. C.
August 20, 1868. 382 tf

A. T. & T. F. DAVIDSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND
SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Will give prompt attention to all Professional business in Western North Carolina.

OFFICES AT
Franklin, N. C., and Asheville, N. C.
Jan. 30. 356 tf

C. M. McLOUD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Practices in the 8th Judicial Circuit. Prompt attention to the Collection of Claims and all other business entrusted to his care.
Feb. 6. 357 1y

JAMES H. MERRIMON,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR
AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Practices in all the Counties in Western North Carolina. Strict and prompt attention given to all Professional business.
Jan. 16. 354 6t

MELVIN E. CARTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Practices in Western North Carolina. Prompt attention given to collection of claims, proceedings in Bankruptcy, and all other professional business entrusted to his care.

OFFICE: First Door South of Old Bank.
May 7. 368 tf

WILLIAM M. COCKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING located at Asheville, North Carolina, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Buncombe, Henderson and adjoining counties.
Asheville, N. C. Mar. 1st, 66. tf

McDOWELL & SPEARS,
IN THE CAPE FEAR BANK BUILDING,
Asheville, N. C.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR FALL and Winter Stock of Goods, and invite everybody and his Wife and Daughters to come and see how cheap they sell them. Be sure and call before purchasing elsewhere or you'll lose bargains. Below we give a slight sketch of our stock.

A LARGE lot of Boots and Shoes for Men, Boys, Ladies and Misses.
McDOWELL & SPEARS.

A Large Stock of Hardware.

HATCHETS, Hammers, Files, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Horse Brushes, Blacking Brushes, and Hair and Tooth Brushes.—Call and look round before purchasing elsewhere. We mean what we say. Low for cash or produce. McDOWELL & SPEARS.

Crockery Ware, &c.

JUST opened a large and well selected stock of Queensware and Glass, Plates, Cups and Saucers, Dishes and Pitchers, and a fine lot of Basins and Ewers. McDOWELL & SPEARS.

DOMESTICS, Thread, Sheetings, Iron, Castings and Nails, for sale at
McDOWELL & SPEARS'.

DO you want Papers and Magazines, for the children, go to ASTON'S.

What is this? absorbs me, quite
Improves my spirit, quickens sight,
Oh, tell me! tis the "QUEEN'S DELIGHT."

FOR THE
BLOOD! BLOOD!! BLOOD!!!

OF all the medicines known to the world, none have been attended with such marked appreciation by the profession and the people, on account of its extraordinary cures as

"Heinitsh's Queen's Delight."

Now is the time above all others to renovate the system, Invigorate the organs and cleanse out those perilous spots, pimples, corrupt sores, which pollute the life of the blood, and render your body a loathsome thing. They are the precursors of a diseased blood, and will assume a much more formidable shape, if allowed to go on unchecked. The QUEEN'S DELIGHT, the only real blood purifier that has ever been invented, as thousands will to-day attest, is offered to the afflicted as a positive remedy for all diseases flowing from a vitiated condition of the system.

THE LIFE OF THE FLESH IS PURE BLOOD. Upon this theory alone the inventor of the Queen's Delight establishes the great hygienic law, WITHOUT PURE BLOOD NO FLESH IS FREE FROM DISEASE. The Pale and Shrunken Forms, Yellow Faces, Weak Stomachs, Diseased Livers, Crippled Rheumatics, Nervous Hypochondriacs, Dyspeptic Victims of Headache, so common in this country, is owing entirely to the humors of the blood. Very many other diseases may be traced to bad blood, Scrofula or King's Evil, Erysipelas, Exantheme or Elevure, a rash or eruption on females; Blotches, Tetter, Goitre or Swelled Neck, Syphilis or Syphilitic Sores, Strumous Ulcers, &c.—These cannot be cured without purifying the blood. Now as to the remedy. There is no other blood purifier that will accomplish such positive and extraordinary cures as Heinitsh's Queen's Delight. You may take a barrel of extract Sarsaparilla, and still you will not be cured; and, as a proof of it, look around and you will observe the country, throughout its length and breadth, is flooded with compound Sarsaparillas, extracts and syrups, claiming to be blood purifiers, and yet we see to-day more evidence of impurity of the blood than ever.—Why is this? Simply because these extracts and Sarsaparillas are worthless medicines.

The Queen's Delight is a new compound, and is now the great blood medicine; sanctioned by the profession, patronized by the highest dignitaries of the land, endorsed by everybody.

In the brief period of twelve months, over 3,000 cases have been treated so successfully as to entitle it to be the wonder of the age.

For debility, prostration, nervousness, mental depression, impaired digestion, loss of appetite, restlessness, want of vital force Low, spirits; it is more invigorating and strengthening than all the compounds of bark or bitters. As a liver invigorator, it is of inestimable value. As a stimulant it is safer and surer than all the rum and whiskey tonics of the day, and if you value your life and health a pin's fee, avoid these quickening stimulants to the grave and use the Queen's Delight. Ask for Heinitsh's Queen's Delight. This is not the Extract of Stellingia or Queen's Delight, nor is it a compound Syrup of Queen's Delight, or Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight, but simply Heinitsh's Queen's Delight is the trade mark. Ask for this if you want to be cured, and see that the name of E. H. Heinitsh is on the wrapper.

Prepared only by E. H. Heinitsh. Wholesale agents. FISHER & HEINITSH, Columbia, S. C.
And for sale by E. J. ASTON, Asheville, N. C.
July 2. 375 tf

TO MOTHERS.
Worms! Worms! Worms!

VAN DEUSON'S Confections are a sure and speedy remedy for worms.
They are pleasant to the taste.
They drive out the worms completely.
They restore health and vigor, lustre to the eye, color to the cheek, and cheerfulness to the spirits.
Any child will take them as willingly as they would candy.
They contain no poison at all, but are as safe as they are *sure*.
If your child has worms, buy a box of Confections and try them.
I receive them direct from the Manufacturers, and can, therefore, warrant them as the pure article. I can procure certificates from a number of persons in Buncombe and surrounding counties, who have used them to their entire satisfaction, but do not think it necessary. All I ask is a fair trial.
If you or your child have worms, be sure and get the genuine Van Deusen's Confections, by calling on W. M. FARRISS, at his Saddle Shop, Asheville, N. C.
Aug. 13, 1848. 381 tf

LIFE, FIRE, INLAND
AND
MARINE INSURANCE
EFFECTED BY
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Insurance Agent, Asheville, N. C.
REPRESENTING
THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Assetts, ... $498,081,
THE SELMA UNDERWRITERS' AGENCY,
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Accumulated Assetts January 31st, 1867, $13,826,839.94.
LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED.
Dec. 5. 349 tf

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COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Assets of the Company, ... $1,000,000.
Insures Policies of all Kinds, Life and Endowment.
Dividends declared and paid annually *in Cash*.
No restriction upon travel on the face of the Globe.
Part of the premium loaned, and no loan or premium note is a lien or claim on the Policy in case of death after second year. All Policies
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CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, *President.*
William M. Cole, *Secretary.*
Robt. B. Vance, Asheville, N. C., Agent, for Western North Carolina.
July 2, 1868. 375 tf

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May 28. 371 t

PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY
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Medicine and Surgery.

Medical Department Organized 1848. Chartered by a Special Act of the Legislature, February 20th, 1855.

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President.—J. S. Fisher, 501 Chestnut St.
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Treasurer.—W. Paine, M. D., University Building.
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The first Session, commencing October 1st., and continuing until December 27th, embracing Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica, Practice, Obstetrics, Practical and Demonstrative Anatomy, Military and Plastic Surgery, Pathology, Diseases of Women and Children, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Clinical Medicine and Surgery, Medical Technology, Medical Jurisprudence, Writing, Drawing, Book-keeping and Chemistry.

The second Session commences on the first Tuesday in January, and continues until the first of March, embracing the same branches as the first Session.

The third Session commences the first Wednesday in March, and continues until the first of July.

The fourth Session commences the first of September, and continues until the first of October; there being a vacation during the months of July and August.

The third and fourth Sessions constituting the Spring and Fall Sessions, embrace the following Studies:—Surgical, Microscopic, Pathological, Descriptive, and Demonstrative Anatomy; Plastic, Military, and Operative Surgery; Analytic and Organic Chemistry; Pharmacy; Materia Medica, including Practical Botany; Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children; Comparative and Human Physiology; Auscultation and Percussion; Practical Instructions in the Use of the Microscope, Laryngoscope, Stethoscope, Opthalmoscope, Otoscope, and Rhinoscope; also Practical Instructions in the Use of the Speculum, Catheter, Bougies, etc., Principles and Practice of Medicine and Pathology; Clinical Medicine and Surgery; General and Special Technology; Book-Keeping; Writing; Drawing; and Clinical Instructions in the Use of Atomizers, Nebulizers, Hypodermic Injections, Inhalation, etc., etc.

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Fees for one full course of Lectures, $140, *or for one Session* $70. *Matriculating Ticket*, $5.00. *Demonstrator's Ticket*, $10.00.

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Scholarships.—For the purpose of aiding worthy young men to obtain an honorable profession, the Trustees issued Scholarships, which entitle the holder to perpetual privileges of the School for $75 for the first course Students, and $50 to second course Students. The advantages of Scholarships are:

1st. The student holding a Scholarship can enter the College at any time during the Lectures, attend as long as he chooses, and re-enter the Institution as frequently as desired.

2d. It requires no previous reading or study to enter the University on Scholarship; hence all private tuition fees are saved.

3d. Students, by holding Scholarships, can prosecute other business part of the time.

4th. The candidate for graduation can present himself at the close of either the second or fourth session of lectures, and will receive his degree as soon as qualified.

5th. In case a Student should hold a Scholarship, and not be able to attend lectures, it can be transferred to another, thus preventing any loss.

MUSEUM.

The Museum is one of the largest in the city, embracing a fine collection of Anatomical, physiological, Pathological, and Zoological preparations, which are highly advantageous to the student of Medicine.

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Students can board from $4 to $6 per week; or can rent furnished rooms and board themselves from $2 to $3 per week.

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Clinical Instructions in the University twice a week, also in the Philadelphia Hospital, Pennsylvania Hospital, Wills Hospital for the Eye, Philadelphia Lying-in Hospital, German Hospital, and St. Francis Hospital.

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Each of these rooms, with ample means of Illustration, is open ten months in the year, and under the supervision of the special Professors, rendering the Department perfect.

TEXT BOOKS AND WORKS OF REFERENCE.

Practice of Medicine:—Paine's Practice of Medicine; Pereira's Therapeutics; Walshe on the Diseases of the Heart and Lungs, including Physical Diagnosis; Aitkin's Practice and Science of Medicine.

Anatomy:—Morton's Elementary Treatise on Human Anatomy; Wilson's Anatomy, with Kolliker's Microscopical Anatomy; or Sharpey and Quain's Anatomy; Gray's Anatomy.

Materia Medica:—Pain's Synopsis, Therapeutics, and Dispensatory; Abridgement of Pereira's Materia Medica.

Chemistry:—Fowne's Chemistry, Johnston's Chemistry; Turner's Chemistry; Regnault's Chemistry; Lehman's Physiological Chemistry; Taylor's Toxicology.

Surgery:—Syms Principles and Practice of Surgery; Pagel's Surgical Pathology; Macleod's Surgical Diagnosis.

Institutes of Medicine:—Kirke's Manual; Virchow's Cellular Pathology; Paine's Institutes of Medicine.

Obstetrics:—Longshore's Obstetrics; West on Diseases of Women, West on Diseases of Children.

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There are sixteen Professors connected with the Medical Department, all men of ability and experience; thus rendering the *Philadelphia University* not only the *cheapest*, but one of the *best* and *most thorough* Medical Institutions for obtaining a complete knowledge of the entire practice of Medicine and Surgery.

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Those wishing Scholarships should order them at once, as there are only a few remaining.—Money can be sent by Express, Post Office Orders, or Checks, directed to W. Paine, M. D., Dean of the Faculty of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, Ninth and Locust Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

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A Magnificent Royal Octavo of 1000 pages. Price, $7.00, Postage, sixty cents.
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June 18. 373

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